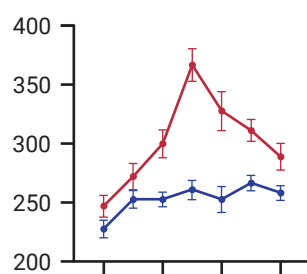
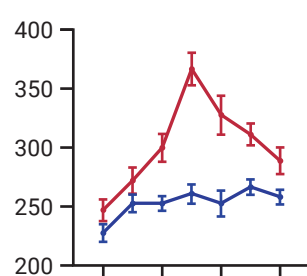
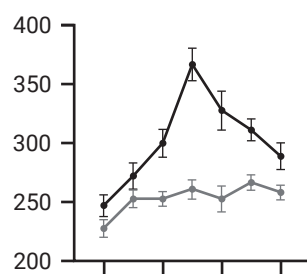
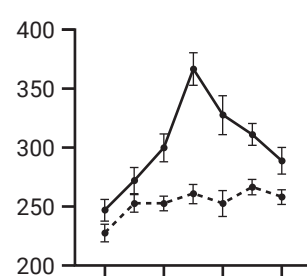


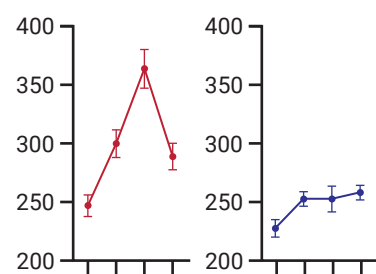
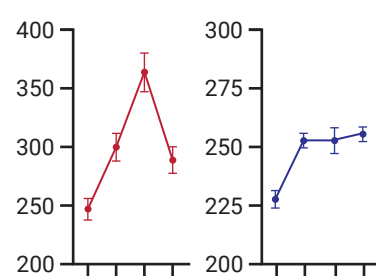
Range in height should be ca. three fourths the height of the y-axis (axis does not have to start at zero)



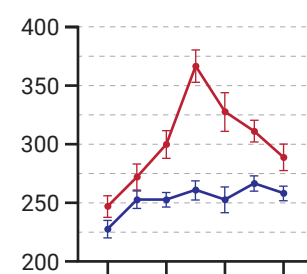
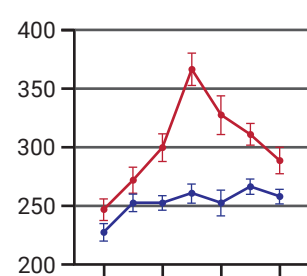
Line weights: about the same as the lines of the axes. Data points: at least twice as thick as the line itself. Error bars about three-fourths as thick.



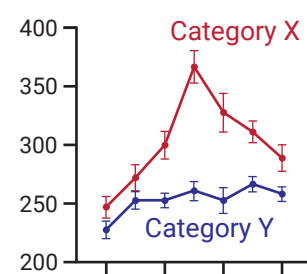
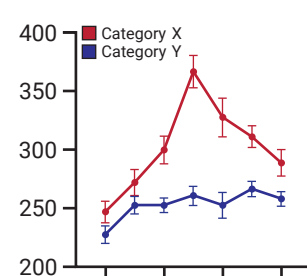
Dashed lines: hard to read – use colors! Alternative: use different symbols. Filled • and outlined ○ symbols easier to differentiate than different shapes.



When presenting two charts next to each other that represent the same experiment, make sure your axes are similar in scale. Otherwise, you risk misrepresenting your data.



Don't overwhelm your chart with a distracting gridline. If you feel a gridline is helpful, place a subtle gray grid in the background.



Try to place your data labels next to the lines themselves, rather than in a far off spot.